



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the soul but fails before us?
With Freedom's foot beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Recapture of the ship Emily St. Pierre from a Federal Prize Crew.

The British ship Emily St. Pierre, which was captured by the United States steamer James Adger, as she was attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, had been recaptured by the prize crew which was placed on board to take her to Philadelphia. The circumstances attending the capture and condemnation of the vessel have already been published. As regards her recapture, the following account is given in the Liverpool Post:

"The prize crew left on board the Emily St. Pierre consisted of one lieutenant and fifteen men, and they proceeded to convey the vessel to Philadelphia. As usual, under such circumstances, the main portion of our own crew were transferred to the federal blockading ship, three persons only—the captain, steward and cook—of the Emily St. Pierre being left on board that ship. On the third morning after the vessel had left Charleston the recapture took place, which forms a most gallant and memorable feature in the whole enterprise. With the exception of the usual watch on deck, the prize crew were below sleeping soundly in their bunks, when Capt. Wilson and his two subordinates carried out the daring exploit which they had planned to regain possession of their vessel. They secured fastened down the hatches when the necessary opportunity presented itself, to prevent those below from making their appearance on deck and affording any assistance to their comrades, and then called upon the watch to surrender. One man rushed at the cook with an open clasp-knife, on which the cook, in self-defense, shot him through the shoulder with a revolver, and inflicted a wound from the effects of which the man is satisfactorily recovering. The men on deck were placed in irons, as were subsequently those below in succession, as they were permitted to come on deck, and in this condition they arrived in Liverpool. Captain Wilson and his two officers had to use excessive almost superhuman, to navigate the vessel to this port, and their perseverance in this respect is almost equally praiseworthy as their gallantry in rescuing their ship from her captors. The men belonging to the James Adger will, if not already transferred, be handed over to the disposal of the federal states consul at this port."

It is said that Mr. Adams, our minister to England, has called the attention of the British government to this subject. If the captain and crew of the vessel were really attempting to violate the blockade, they are amenable to our laws. To ascertain this was the object of sending this to New York. The captain of the St. Pierre had no right, under maritime law, to resume possession of his vessel while on his way to an Admiralty Court. He is the subject of a neutral nation, and is not justified in using force to regain his property, but must submit to the investigation and decision of the court, under the laws and usages of nations. If he had been the subject of a nation at war with us, the case would have been different; he would then have been entitled to the benefit of his belligerent right, and the usages of war would have justified him in retaking his vessel by force. In undertaking to do this without authority he has added to his offence of seeking to violate the blockade—he has wounded and imprisoned American seamen, who were legally in charge of the vessel.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the British government will deliver him and his crew and vessel to the American authorities, and thus show that it is ready to do justice as it was to demand it in the case of the Trent and the Perthshire, and that it will not allow itself to be outdone by the American government in giving prompt satisfaction, as was exhibited in those cases.

There is a portion of the democratic party which persists in discussing party politics, in the most offensive manner, while the rebellion is in progress. These democrats, if they are really such, insist that the republicans are the cause of the civil war, and that if their party had remained in power, there would have been no war. Let such be reminded of the fact that they refused to yield to all the demands of the south, made by the Breckenridge men at the Charleston convention, and thus produced the disruption of that body, and the division of the democratic party; that they thereby aided, if they did not cause, the election of the republican candidate for the presidency. If the result of that election caused the rebellion, the refractory democratic "sectionalism" in their national convention prepared the way for it, and permitted it. If democrats would not "compromise" sufficiently to satisfy the south, as the Douglas men refused to do, ought they to vilify republicans for not doing it?

Sixty members of the staid and quiet sect called "Donkards" were arrested by the rebels in Rockingham county, Virginia, and taken to Richmond. The authorities offered to release them for \$500 a head—about the price of a heavy negro. One of their number was allowed to go for the ransom, and he soon returned with \$22,500, and 40 were released. The others (although religiously opposed to fighting) were pressed into the service as teamsters.

Do as thy master bids thee, though it be to sit down at his table.

There is as good bread baked here as in France.

Charge of Hancock's Brigade.

The following is the New York World's account of this decisive and brilliant charge:

Hancock's artillery fired with precision and rapidity for an hour, Magazine Fort was under gun for gun. But the rebel infantry seemed to have their hands full managing Hooker, and so our own, it is not being practicable to storm the fort, found little to do, and stood under fire of the artillery with small loss awaiting their share in the business. It was not long coming, and it came in the shape which more than one observer had feared from the onset. It was preceded at four o'clock by one of those dead, ominous half hour pauses, which so often make the decisive turn of an engagement. Both sides ceased their fire on the right, and few echoes came to us on the left. Many thought the enemy used up and retreating. Others who have occasion dread such still and awful lull from the bloody work of a field day, prognosticated an unknown danger impending close at hand.

Suddenly, there burst from the woods on our right flank a battalion of rebel cavalry. There, at the right and left of the horse, these regiments of infantry supporting it!

A terrible moment! Four thousand infantry marching in at the same period of the battle turned and routed our eighteen thousand at Bull Run. But a year has passed since then. Yankees have learned how and when to fight.

Gen. Hancock was equal to the crisis. Forming his infantry in a minute against this sudden attack, he held them in magnificent order, while the rebel horse came on charging, firing, and charging in gallant and imposing style. Our artillery wheeled and poured volleys into them as they came, and over five thousand muskets rattled them through and through. But they kept on—nearer—nearer—closing up, and obeying, and sure of their power to sweep us before them.

Thus, swifter than I can write it, until their line, now broken and irregular, was piling within two hundred yards of our own unbroken columns. Then Hancock formed himself the coolest and bravest of the brave. Taking off his hat, and using the courtly prefix of the olden time, he said: "Ready, now! gentlemen, charge!" Our whole line swept forward, as the resplendent gleam through the corn. Its keen edge had not yet touched the enemy when the latter broke simultaneously, fled in confusion to the rear of his stronghold, and the field of Williamsburg was won.

Another correspondent mentions Colonel Cobb and Major Larrabee, of Wisconsin, as particularly distinguishing themselves. Col. Terry and Beech, of the Fifth Michigan, were wounded, the latter losing a leg. At daylight, on Tuesday the 6th, it was discovered that the enemy had left during the night, and taken all their guns and baggage. As our army approached Williamsburg it was met by a deputation of citizens, requesting protection, which was granted.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th says: Dispatches from our special correspondent with Gen. Fremont, gives the situation of the Mountain Department up to Saturday night. Lively work appears to be at hand in that quarter. In a skirmish with the rebels near Monterey, our army lost five killed and seventy wounded. Gen. Schoenck had formed a junction with Gen. Milroy, and the whole had fallen back to Franklin, within supporting distance of Gen. Fremont's column.

Gen. Cox, has had three sharp engagements with the enemy, and driven them entirely out of Greenbrier, Mercer and Giles counties.

It is understood that the Vallandigham democrats will insist upon the following amendment to the Bible, as a part of their new platform, in the reorganization of their party:

Amend the Mosaic account of the creation, by inserting in the 1st chapter of Genesis, 26th verse, first line, before the word "man" the word "white," and after the word "female," in the fifth line, the words "and over the negroes," so that the verse as amended will read as follows:

"And God said, let us make a white man in our image, after our likeness; and let him have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."—*Bath Times*.

NORTHERN DOUGHFACES.—An officer of one of the Ohio regiments, writing to the Cincinnati Commercial from Hamburg, Tenn., April 27th, to correct some erroneous statements, adds:

The time is coming when a battle at home must be fought, between those who would be free, and the miserable fragments of party politics that are now being nursed up for use when the proper hour arrives. I have never yet been more disgusted with any set of men, than on a recent trip to Ohio in company of some prisoners of war. Not with the rebel officers under my charge, for most of them were gentlemen commanding my respect, as compared with divers and many politicians at every stopping place, who have held our prisoners, and conducted with them over "the unfortunate state of affairs that they had always tried to avoid." "I hoped it would soon be over and we should be brothers and friends again." "I stuck out to the last." "If it hadn't been for abolitionists 'we never would have had a war' &c. To have an editor, as at Dayton, for hours closeted with one of the rebel generals; to be asked by these rebel officers all about Vallandigham, Pugh, and Cox, and hear them boast of their excellent qualities and their patriotism—all these things were but straws; but what man who looks cannot fail to read, that the relics of the old Breckenridge party (not democrats) is not dead, but it even gets up at nightfall, and walks the alleys about our cities. Nothing alarming in it! No—must have an organization ready and perfect in the North to co-operate with the South as soon as we make a peace! Presidents and cabinet officers—ministers and embassies—small fry from afar off, and draw like the body does the vultures.

Not content with having been tied body and soul, and all we loved, slaves, lost—we were being around the necks of our miserable, beggared, and picked the crumbs that may fall from the master's table.

There is nothing truer under the sun, than if a peace is made, until we have whaled the devilish negro white man driving spirit out of the leaders of this rebellion, and hung all such men as Jeff. Davis, Starke, Bright, Sidel, and Vallandigham, our peace will only be nominal. I have more real good feeling for a man who opens his arms and fights, than for these rotten legions, who are now patching up an old political quack for the second time from the ruins of our country. Give me, either a good man, and upright, or a man devil, and I will get along, but a halfway man, who can trust.

O. W. N.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, May 12.

The Times has the following correspondence:

At 4 o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fort Monroe in the direction of Craney Island. Precisely at half past four an explosion took place which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flame which shot up in the distance, the timber and iron of a steamer could be seen flying through the air. No doubt was entertained that the Merrimack had ceased to exist. Flag Officer Goldsboro, on receiving this report, ordered two armed naval tugs, the Zouave and Dragon, to proceed towards Craney Island on a reconnaissance and ascertain the truth of the rumor. Immediately after they had turned the point, the Monitor and E. Stevens steamed up in the same direction, followed by the San Jacinto, Susquehanna, Mt. Vernon, Seminole and Daotah. In the meantime the tugs were seen coming on towards the Merrimack, and the latter, seeing that she was not to escape, immediately reported the fact to the President and Secretary of War, who received the confirmation of the picket-boats with great satisfaction. At the request of the President, Capt. Case immediately proceeded to Craney Island to ascertain if the works were evacuated, in company with the fleet which was then advancing. As we learned Craney Island was found this immense fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebel flags were floating from every tall staff in different parts of the works.

Captain Case, of the Minnesota, was the first loyal man that passed his foot on the soil of this treacherous stronghold, the old flag was soon given to the breeze. The forts on the island are in four or five separate sections, and constructed with the best engineering skill and most admirable workmanship. The forts were left in excellent condition, as were also the extensive barracks which had accommodated, during the winter, a garrison of over 2,000 men. Very heavy guns were mounted in different parts of the works on the main part of the island. The works commanded the approaches to the channel of the river. The whole number of guns mounted was 39, of which two were Parrotts, and a number of rifled Dahlgrens. There were about six guns in the works which had not been mounted.

After spending an hour on the island we proceeded to Norfolk. From men found on the island we ascertained that the Merrimack had fled, during Saturday, at a point nearly a mile west of the head of the Chesapeake Bay. The right also, we thought, might be that the Merrimack had fled, and the entire officers and crew were landed on the island and a slow march applied to her magazine. She was torn to fragments by the time the crew were out of reach of her. Negroes state that the officers and crew passed through the adjoining country on the main land, about eight o'clock in the morning, to the number of 200. They said they were on the way to Norfolk.

On the line of the river leading from Craney Island to Norfolk, there are not less than six heavy earthworks, mounting in all 69 cannon, all of which are still in position. The amount of powder found in the magazines is estimated at five thousand pounds, and the fixed ammunition can only be enumerated by the cargo. We landed at the wharf and took a stroll through Norfolk. It being Sunday, of course all places of business were closed, and the city presented a most quiet aspect. The wharf was crowded with blacks, male and female, and a goodly number of white working people, with their wives and children were strolling about. Soldiers were stationed on the wharves and picketed through the city, while the flag of the Union floated triumphantly from the cupola of the custom house. The houses through the city were generally closed, especially those of the wealthier classes. The secessionists talked boldly of the southern confederacy, declaring their intention to receive nothing but Confederate money, and saying they would have nothing to do with the Lincoln shillings. They were fully confident that in twenty days Norfolk would be repossessed, and the Yankees driven out. The President laid off in the steamer Baltimore about an hour in front of the city, and then steamed back to the fortress. Secretary Chase returned with him. Senator Stanton remained till a late hour, in consultation with the military governor, Gen. Venable, and Wool.

True to the spirit of secession the fire, as anticipated on Saturday and which threw a broad red glare across the heavens on Saturday night, proceeded from the destruction of the navy yard, which was done by order of the rebel commandant, scarcely anything being left but black walls and chimneys, even, the immense dry dock was ruined and damaged, and it is said the engines and pumps belonging to it were removed to Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, GREENBRIER, Sunday Evening, May 11th, 1863.

There has been no movements of troops to-day, as General McClellan was desirous of observing the day, and giving his men opportunity to rest. The reports, to-day, brought in by scouting parties from the Chickasawingy, on the left, a distance of 13 miles, confirm the burning of both bridges, and the capture of the enemy's gun in considerable force on the opposite side. We learn from a contraband belonging to Gen. Lee, who left Richmond, yesterday, that the troops which retreated by that road are encamped at the toll gate, eight or ten miles this side of the city. He met but few troops between here and that point. A strong picket of the enemy made its appearance about two miles from the White House, to-day. They were not interfered with, until becoming too bold, a gunboat, which arrived about one o'clock, shelled them out. The noise must have been heard in Richmond as it is but 20 miles distant.

Gen. Denver and staff arrived here yesterday, en route for Pittsburgh Landing. Two thousand cavalry started from this post, Saturday, on an expedition in conjunction with military forces from Hickman, in pursuit of rebel cavalry that have been overrunning western Kentucky and Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

In the house to-day a bill was introduced, including in the collection district of Milwaukee the harbors and waters of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, also, Green Bay and the north shore of Lake Superior. The senate passed Mr. Doolittle's bill to-day providing for the taxation of public lands in the rebel states, and the disposal of the same by commissioners for as

amount equal to the direct tax which will fall to the proportion of each state, and the collection of the revenue, the commissioners are to set under the hands of the General, and one-fourth of the funds derived from the sales of these lands is to be devoted to the loyal men of each state, to aid them in the reorganization of their state governments. The remaining three-fourths is to go into the federal treasury.

Mr. Lovejoy to-day modified his freedom bill, so that it will be the exact words of the Arizona bill, prohibiting slavery in all territories of the United States. In this condition it passed the house.

The President has returned from his trip to Norfolk, and has been warmly congratulated on his brief service in the field.

The senate to-day passed a bill, adding sections for a telegraphic line and providing for a new corporation.

Dan. Sickles was confirmed to-day as brigadier general by a majority. It was not a partisan vote.

A bill was reported into the house to-day, appropriating \$75,000 to purchase Douglas Hospital, Minnesota Row.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill fixing the Tuesday after the first Monday in November for congressional elections in all the states, beginning this year.

The uniform testimony of all correspondents is that Gen. McClellan did not arrive till the Williamsburg battle was over, and that he gave no orders except sending reinforcements to Gen. Hancock too late for service, which Gen. Keyes had requested of Gen. Sumner hours before. Gen. Sumner was sent to the rear for bad conduct. Gen. Hooker's division bore the brunt of the fighting all of the loss.

A large number of loyal blacks arrived at Fredericksburg, from Richmond, to-day. They represent the rebel force increasing in front of McDowell, and that the panic is increasing in the rebel camp.

There was considerable picket firing last night at Fredericksburg, but no casualties are reported. Prayers for peace were instituted for those for "Jeff. Davis" in the Fredericksburg Episcopal churches yesterday.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

Cairo, May 12.

The steamer Meteor, which arrived to-day, furnishes news from our army before Corinth to Sunday morning.

There had been no general engagement, although the situation of the two opposing armies was much more threatening than at any previous time.

Several severe skirmishes had occurred, which, without producing any material change in the state of affairs, had served to show the intention of the contending forces. It was definitely ascertained that, so far from the reports of the evacuation of Corinth, the truth was, the enemy was making all his energies for the defeat of our army. Instead of abandoning his intrenchments, an immense force of negroes was at work felling trees, filling up abatis, and strengthening the earthworks.

Aside from the constant arrival of fresh troops, it is now known that Gen. Lovell has reached Corinth, bringing with him an army of 30,000 men. Every day for a week past, sure signs of the arrival of reinforcements to the army of the Union, by the methods of the locomotive, and the attendant cheer of the rebel army, hundreds and thousands of auxiliaries have been added to the enemy's ranks, and it can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for a desperate struggle. Our reconnoitering parties invariably meet the enemy; go where they will, on the hills, in the wood, and along the roads, the rebels seem to be present in overpowering strength.

It is not strange, therefore, that day and night have passed by without bringing forth a battle. On our side, preparations for a battle are being made on a grand scale. Roads are cut through the woods to facilitate the movements of the different divisions. Siege guns are mounted in great numbers, and nothing is wanting on our part to win the contest.

A reconnoissance in force was undertaken and resulted unsatisfactorily, on Friday last, of which the brief particulars have already been telegraphed. The enemy met us in overwhelming numbers, and a part of our army who fought bravely succeeded in cutting their way through with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The rest of our force retired in good order.

THE REMAINDER OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, May 12.

The Petersburg, Va., Express of the 10th publishes the following:

MORNING, May 8.

The advance of Com. Porter's fleet, consisting of seven vessels, is off Fort Morgan. Ten more are off Howland moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. Our force are confident of holding the enemy in check.

SAVANNAH, May 8.

The Republican says: The Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries, all the morning, with gunboats, and a balloon came up nearly at the mouth of Augusta Creek, and then descended.

ACQUITA, May 7.

The Mobile Tribune of the 4th has dispatches from Jackson, Miss., dated 22d last. The 4th of the Federal army, business in New Orleans is generally suspended, most of the banks are closed, and the city everywhere presents a sad appearance. The post office remains open guarded by marines. The telegraph offices are closed and railroad travel stopped. The military at the fort was caused by the false news that the city had surrendered. The Delta says that 380 men mutilated and marched off to the enemy from the fort. Our company stood firm. In answer to the foreign consuls, Com. Arrago said he would allow permission to reach the city, but boats and skiffs, but no steamers could be allowed.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The advance of the iron clad gunboat Galena up the James river created the most consternation in Petersburg. The fact that she had shelled the rebel batteries at Day's Point, and was approaching Petersburg, caused a complete panic there. The Petersburg Express of the 5th, says there is a rumor that the Yankees were landing forces, yesterday, at Burwell's Bay or Smithfield, and their intention will be, doubtless, to march across the country a distance of some 18 or 20 miles and take possession of Suffolk. This rumor lacks confirmation.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of May 8th, says: Jackson was at Stanton at last accounts. A report was brought here by an officer of the 18th Mississippi regiment, that a detachment constituting the advance corps of Ewell's army at Swift Run Gap, had been driven in by the enemy, and that a battle was impending. We received intelligence, yesterday, to the effect that our troops were falling back from Greenbrier to Bonessack's Depot, in Roanoke county.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, of the 4th, indications point strongly to a battle between the Federal and Confederate forces, which, for the magnitude of the forces engaged, will eclipse any that ever transpired in America. Our judgment is that the Yankees have nearly 150,000; Beauregard is well nigh flanked on all sides. He has an immense army, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal the fact

that we have some fears for the result. There is such a thing as being utterly overwhelmed with numbers, against which we can provide no remedy.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Times' Special.—Capt. Boggs, bearer of dispatches from New Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been assigned to the command of the Junia, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying 12 guns, now lying in Philadelphia. The loss of the Norfolk Navy Yard by rebel burning is much regretted. It will immediately be rebuilt by the government. The military board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal legislature of that state practically took all military power out of the hands of Gov. Magoffin, last summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of congress. They say that the emancipation act of this district, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bill still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hearts of the Union men there.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.

The West India mail steamer brought over several confidential men from the blockade. It is reported that their mission is to purchase warlike steamers. The great exhibition would be formally opened the day the steamer left Queenstown. Circumstances look auspicious. The palm in sculpture is accorded by the Times to Story, the American.

Paris papers of the 27th publish a dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated the 3d of April, stating that France not approving of the convention of Soledad the French troops at the Mexican had returned at Vera Cruz, and would start for the City of Mexico on the 5th. Gen. Guryon has been recalled from Rome.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.

Com. Foote left for the east on the mail boat at noon. Morgan has released, on parole, Col. Coffee, late of Walford's cavalry.

CINCINNATI, May 13.

The Commercial has the following southern news:

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 6th, says: "Telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got for New Orleans."

The Avalanche, of same date, says of affairs in New Orleans: Mayor Monroe, and all the aldermen have been arrested for refusing to take the oath, and were sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city, food of all kinds being extremely scarce. Flour is not to be had at any price. There is more of the federal force yet to be landed, and the river is full of federal gunboats, mortars and transports.

The Avalanche says: The congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it is believed it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating is nearly "played out." We have but precious little more territory that we can spare.

The Memphis Argus says: The Confederate loss at Shiloh was 7,000 killed and wounded.

The Memphis Argus, in an article on gunboats, says: Thus far, it must be confessed, our attempts with gunboats on the river have been a disgusting fizzle. The people know it, and so does the government.

The correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche says: Thirty-three per cent. of Bishop Pelt's army was killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The Avalanche of the 7th says: We have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday night. At 11 A. M. Gen. Butler has taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House, in Poydras street, has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson railroad depot was taken possession of on Saturday morning. Federal pickets have been extended out as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge, Saturday morning. Several federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans. All the newspapers are still published there. A federal censor is placed over every office to examine all matters, and exclude whatever may prove injurious to the federal cause. The proclamation of Gen. Butler was handed in to all the offices and refused. When the guard came to the True Delta office and were refused, they took possession, and sent for newspaper printers, who set it up and worked it off in the edition.

THE NEW YORK.

Flour receipts 25,000 barrels, and 15,000 lower, more doing; sales 1,300 barrels 4.50 a 1.55 superfine; western, 4,10 a 4.00 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 57,809 bushels, market rather firm, better export inquiry; sales 27,000 bushels 1.35 white Michigan, 1.27 common club.

THE KIND OF MEN FREMONT HAD.—It has already been announced that General Fremont has approved the verdict of the court martial sentencing to be hung two secession marauders, Henry Kuhl and Hamilton W. Windon, for the murder of a young man, not a soldier, attached to one of our camps in Breckenridge county, Va. The Kansas Republican says:

Their victim had been working for a farmer for a few weeks, and was on his return to camp, and on his way stopped at Kuhl's house to rest. Mrs. Kuhl went to the meadow where her husband and son and Windon were mowing, and told them the murdered man was not a soldier. The elder Kuhl told her to go back and tell the man to come on in the meadow to them. In the meantime his neighbor was despatched by the elder Kuhl and Windon, the young man came out to the meadow, the old man Kuhl approached him, seythe in hand, and with a single blow severed his head from his body. He and Windon then ripped open his bowels and thrust in the lead, and then threw the body into a ditch near by and covered it up. This is the substance of the old man's confession, as to the murder. When asked by the provost marshal what induced him to murder the innocent young man, he replied, "I do not know; I suppose the devil made me do it." The execution was fixed for May 31st.

CAREY'S PATENT METHOD OF PRESERVING MILK.—The milk, when taken from the cow, is immediately cooled. Soon after, rapidly heat it to 170 deg. to 175 deg. F. It is then removed to vacuum pans, in which the water is evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 130 deg. F. When sufficiently concentrated, cool quickly by passing cold water around the pans. The milk can then be removed, being reduced about one-third in bulk, the loss being only water. Put up in cans and hermetically sealed.

Another preparation, called "Solidified Milk," made for the New York market: To 112 pounds fresh milk, 28 pounds sugar are added, together with a teaspoonful of carbonate soda, merely enough to neutralize any slight acidity that may be in the milk. The mixture is then evaporated by the heat of a water bath, carefully regulated. Stir well while evaporating, may be put up in cans, or done up hard in packages.

Ever take while you have.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLAX SEED.

Having a few bags left of choice Flax Seed for distribution, I will contract the crop, paying 50c per bushel, delivered at my store.

E. F. BARROWS.

Hardware and Seed Store.

Office at Harlow & Norton's, opposite Hyatt House.

House to Rent.

A HOUSE convenient for a small family, near residence of E. G. Harlow, in first ward, Hyatt House, opposite Hyatt House, near Hyatt House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Can be found a large and well assorted stock of

BAILEY'S.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel Gaiters.....50c
Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....60c
Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....75c
Ladies Kid Cong heel Gaiters.....1.00
Ladies Buckram, all kinds, from.....60c to 1.75
Misses Kid Cong heel Gaiters.....75c
Misses Lasting Cong heel Gaiters.....60c
Misses Buckram.....50c
Childrens Cuffs, all kinds and qualities, down to.....50c
Men's Brogue, all styles, down to.....90c
Men's Scotch Tire.....1.00
Men's Cong Gaiters.....1.25

Boys and Youths Brogues, Gaiters, Ties, &c.,

all kinds and prices. In addition to the above I have a large assortment of

CUSTOM MADE WORK!

which is

Superior in Quality

and

Lower in Price

than can be found elsewhere.

Having the exclusive agency of a large manufacturing house, and also a larger continually in the east to make ready to take advantage of all

BARGAINS,

I can save you, besides innumerable other profits, a pretty big Jacksonville profit, which is generally the largest profit for the amount of goods.

Advertisement for Spalding's Prepared Glue, featuring various headlines like "Cure Headaches", "Farmers, Look Here!", and "The Great Bargain Store". It includes detailed text about the glue's benefits, a list of agents, and a large illustration of a glue bottle.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Henry C. Greenman against Nathan Sandberg
 O Saunders. Mrs. Jane Smith and Thomas W.
 It is a mechanic's lien, rendered in the
 title action on the 14th day of January, 1887
 on the above named plaintiff and against
 named defendants, and in pursuance and by
 directed and delivered. I have levied upon
 said public action, to the highest bid

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CITY OF JANESVILLE—CITY OF JANESEVILLE.

In Justice's Court, H. A. Patterson, Judge.

T. W. S. Amos:

YOU are hereby notified that a warrant has been filed against you, and your attorney admitted to satisfy the demand of John Amos which one hundred dollars now

[illegible]

1861.
Bank Co.
trading
of April,
mentioned
Sheriff.
Tenth day
above men-
County.

RELIANCE WOOD
OF
Edward P. Allis &
(Formerly Decker & Seville)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WE are now receiving the Largest and Best
stock of
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES
and
Dutch Anker Bolting C
Ever brought to the western country. We
are prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,
PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
SHAFTH,
HOISTING SCREWS,
LIGHTER SCREWS,
DANSON'S

And Mill Gearing of all Desires
Also
Smut Mills,
SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSK
CASTINGS made to order, and R
done with dispatch.
Estimates furnished, and Patern Bo
application.
J. W. B. EDWARD P. ALL

Union Envelopes
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, w
of our Union Labels, printed on the
found at (opposite) DEAR